On the strength of non-determinism for Büchi VASS

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(especially in the one-counter case)

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One counter non-det. Büchi VASS are more expressive than det. ones.

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e.g.

qu

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n, m² , +,

les,

egister

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stacks

Full Non-determinism vs. Weak Non-determinism

Full Non-determinism

machines with inherent guess-based choices

vs. Weak Non-determinism

(deterministic or countably unambiguous machines

Full Non-determinismvs.(machines with inherent guess-based
choices) Q^{ω} Acc - Borel $\int Acc - Borel$ A^{ω}

 $L(\mathcal{A}) = \overset{\cdot}{\pi_{\mathcal{A}^{\omega}}}(\mathsf{Acc})$

Weak Non-determinism

deterministic or countably unambiguous machines









There exists a **non Borel** ω -language



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 \rightarrow Similar result (+Wadge) with four counters in (Finkel ['18]) \leftarrow



How to make this effective?









no restriction on the number of counters



Main Lemma



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Unambiguous VASS, when reading $w \in A^*$,

can reach at most one configuration per sector in $Q \times \mathbb{N}^{C}$.

Michał Skrzypczak

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 $Q imes \mathbb{N}^C$













→ finitary representation of all runs

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Full non-determinism



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2. Unambiguous multi-counter:

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2. Unambiguous multi-counter:

Weak non-determinism



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 \leadsto effective determinisation $\mathcal{A} \leadsto \mathcal{T}$



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→ no equivalent quasi-deterministic model



2. Unambiguous <u>multi-counter</u>:

Weak non-determinism

 \rightsquigarrow effective determinisation $\mathcal{A} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{T}$ [combinatorics of sectors of configurations]

